

REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 102. Anticipation

The examiner rejects claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27 and 29 as anticipated by *Mandahl et al.*, Enterprise Information and Communication Management System and Method, U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0091639 (July 11, 2002) (hereinafter "*Mandahl*"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 1, the Office Action states:

Mandahl teaches a method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator (page 2, para.[0039]), the method comprising:
receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification (page 3, para.[0035], [0039]);
and
directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification. (page 3, para. [0035], [0038], [0039], "Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection." and "For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individual or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individual or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.")

Office Action of July 25, 2005, pp. 2-3 (emphasis in original).

A prior art reference anticipates the claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of a claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990). All

limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). Anticipation focuses on whether a claim reads on the product or process a prior art reference discloses, not on what the reference broadly teaches. *Kalman v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 713 F.2d 760, 218 U.S.P.Q. 781 (Fed. Cir. 1983). In this case, each and every feature of the presently claimed invention is not identically shown in the cited reference, arranged as they are in the claims.

Claim 1 is as follows:

1. (Original) A method in a data processing system for managing access to a set of applications associated with a universal resource locator, the method comprising:
 - receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification; and
 - directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification.

Mandahl does not teach the claimed feature of "directing the request to a selected application within the set of applications using the universal resource locator and the user identification" as recited in claim 1. The examiner incorrectly asserts otherwise. More specifically, the examiner cites to the following portion of *Mandahl* as teaching the directing step of claim 1:

[0035] Operations within intranet 16, such as communications like e-mail or facsimiles, are recorded by a transaction server 17. Each connection to intranet 16 must be authenticated by an authentication service 19. Transaction server 17 and authentication service 19 are relied upon by portal system 10 to provide the framework for portal implementation. For example, portal system 10 includes tools to import authentication data bases from authentication service 19. When authentication data bases are imported, portal system 10 can provide authentication service to the organization users for all registered applications and services. A discussion of service and application registration is provided below.

Mandahl, paragraph 0035.

As can be seen in this cited section, *Mandahl* discloses the use of different components within an intranet. This section also teaches that these components are used to provide an authentication service. However, the step of receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification is not found in this cited section.

The examiner also points to the following portion of *Mandahl* as showing the receiving step:

[0039] Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraph 0039.

This cited section in *Mandahl* teaches that a URL may be registered as a service or application with the portal directory for access by a particular set of individuals. However, *Mandahl* does not teach how this access occurs. In particular, no teaching is present for receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator *and* a user identification. No mention of a request including a universal resource locator and a user identification is mentioned.

In addition, *Mandahl*'s portal allows a particular individual access to different aspects of an application. However, *Mandahl* does not teach directing a request to a selected application within the set of applications using the user identification and the same URL that refers to the entire set of applications in the manner claimed. In the claimed invention, one URL refers to all applications within the set of applications. In *Mandahl*, one URL refers to one application and *Mandahl*'s portal allows different users different levels of access to that application. The two functions are entirely distinct. Thus, *Mandahl* does not show all of the features of claim 1.

In addition, in paragraph 35 *Mandahl* only broadly refers to the general necessity of authentication in an intranet environment and teaches a method of supporting authentication. Paragraph 0035 does not teach a request that includes *both* the Universal Resource Locator *and* the user identification, as claimed. Additionally, paragraph 0039 does not teach that the request received by the portal is a combination of the authentication information *and* the URL as claimed. Instead, *Mandahl* teaches that the user authentication and request for a resource are two distinct steps within its scope. For example, *Mandahl* also teaches that:

[0048] Referring now to FIG. 5, a diagram of authentication flow and service access is shown. When a user first signs in to the portal services, they do so through a user sign-on 76. During user sign-on 76, the user will enter an ID and a password that identifies the user to the system. The user ID and password are sent to a super user authentication 78 for verification of the user and registration with all other authentication services. By being successfully authenticated through super user authentication 78, the user is provided access to all authenticating services and applications, in the format which the user has selected in the user profile. A successful super user authentication is passed to a transaction server 80, which has access to all the various applications and services desired by the user. Transaction server 80 previously accesses and queries services 86, 88 and 90 shown in FIG. 5 to obtain a service summary 82 according to the information settings and the user profile. Once the user becomes authenticated and has access to transaction server 80, service summary 82 is presented to an authenticated user access space 84. The authenticated user may then review the service summary provided to the user as a result of membership in the particular groups associated with services 86, 88 and 90, and the settings in the user profile.

Mandahl, paragraph 0048.

Mandahl unequivocally states, "Once the user becomes authenticated and has access to transaction server 80, service summary 82 is presented to an authenticated user access space 84. The authenticated user may then review the service summary provided to the user as a result of membership in the particular groups associated with services 86, 88 and 90, and the settings in the user profile". In other words, the user must be authenticated as a first step. Then, upon successful authentication, the user is presented with a service summary from which to request the application or service of interest *as a second step*. Thus, *Mandahl* teaches a two step process indicating that the request does not include the URL and the user identification together, as claimed. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach the claimed step of "receiving a request, wherein the request includes the universal resource locator and a user identification." Because *Mandahl* does not teach all of the features of claim 1, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 1.

Regarding claim 3, the examiner states:

Mandahl teaches the method of claim 1. wherein the user identification is a user name located within the request. (page3, para.[0035],[0038],[0039], page 4, para.[0048], "Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component

object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection.")

Office action of July 25, 2005, pp. 3-4 (emphasis in original).

Mandahl does not teach in the cited paragraphs or elsewhere that the user authentication uses a user name *located within* the request. Those of ordinary skill in the art know that user-authentication can be accomplished using any one of a variety of distinct methods including, but not limited to, user name, user ID, a Personal Identification Number (PIN), or an Internet protocol address (IP address). Additionally, even if *Mandahl* purports to encompass all the methods of user identification, *Mandahl* does not disclose that the user identification is located *within* the request with the URL, as in the claim 3. Consequently, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 3 under 35 USC § 102, and it is respectfully urged that the rejection of claim 3 has been overcome.

Referring to claims 4 and 5, the examiner states:

Mandahl teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising: replacing the selected application with a new selected application, and the method of claim 4, wherein the new selected application is a new version of the selected application. (page 4, para.[0043], "An application server 130 provides application and services resources to various individuals and groups through portal directory 120. For example, mobile connection 114 may require special software and applications for mobile related services that differ from those required by on-line connection 110 to view or manipulate the same information. The application and software that permits mobile connection user 114 to manipulate information also accessible to on-line connection 110 can be stored on application server 130.")

Office action of July 25, 2005, p. 4.

However, the examiner is mistaken in interpreting the notion of "different applications for the same purpose" as "different versions of the same application." The two statements are not equivalent. It is conceivable that a new version of the same application may do more or less than the previous version; essentially retaining some commonality with the previous application but not necessarily for the same purpose. Besides other possible differences, the purpose of the new version may be expanded or restricted as needed. As another example, a new version may

be a new copy of the previous version of an application for exactly the same purpose, in exactly the same way. *Mandahl*'s clear teachings do not encompass this meaning. Thus, the phrase "special software and applications for mobile related services that differ from those required by on-line connection 110 to view or manipulate the same information," as the examiner discerns from *Mandahl*, does not read on the feature of "a new version of the selected application," as claimed in claim 4. Thus, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 4 under 35 USC § 102. For the same reasons, *Mandahl* does not anticipate claim 5.

Regarding claim 7, the examiner states:

Mandahl teaches a method in a data processing system for managing access to a plurality of applications, the method comprising: associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator; receiving a request including the first universal resource locator and an identification of a user; and redirecting the request using the first universal resource locator to a particular application within the plurality of applications using a particular universal resource locator associated with the particular application based on the identification. (page3, para.[0035],[0038],[0039], "Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection." and "Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service." Thus, the reference teaches the claimed elements.)

Office action of July 25, 2005, pp. 5-6 (emphasis in original).

The examiner's statement that applications and method of access to those applications in *Mandahl* anticipates the claimed invention is mistaken. The paragraphs cited by the examiner are reproduced below:

[0035] Operations within intranet 16, such as communications like e-mail or facsimiles, are recorded by a transaction server 17. Each connection to intranet 16 must be authenticated by an authentication service 19. Transaction server 17 and authentication service 19 are relied upon by portal system 10 to provide the framework for portal implementation. For example, portal system 10 includes tools to import authentication data bases from authentication service 19. When authentication data bases are imported, portal system 10 can provide authentication service to the organization users for all registered applications and services. A discussion of service and application registration is provided below.

Mandahl, paragraph 0035.

Mandahl does not teach the feature of "associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator." In *Mandahl*, applications have different URLs for the express purpose that they are used by the user through those different URLs. This fact is in stark contrast with the claimed feature of "associating the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator." In Applicants' claim, the application's assigned URL is not exposed to the requestor; rather, the requester uses a common first URL to access any of such applications from the set of applications. On the other hand, *Mandahl*'s teaches managing access to the various applications and services by a variety of users and user-groups.

The examiner also cites the following paragraph against claim 7:

[0038] The engine behind operation of portal system 10 is indicated in FIG. 2 as a portal directory 120. Portal directory 120 provides the facilities for application and service access, individual user personalization, user authentication, information flow, group membership and access; and user profile information, among others. Portal directory 120 can accommodate any number of applications and services through the use of component object models (COM) and registration within portal directory 120. COM constructs provide standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services. Registration of an application or service in

portal system 10 provides a reserved allocation of resources and a known connection.

Mandahl, paragraph 0038.

The cited portion of *Mandahl* teaches the basic functions of the portal directory 120. Portal directory provides the facilities for applications and service access. Although portal directory 120 can accommodate "any number of applications and services," portal directory 120 does not associate "the plurality of applications with a first universal resource locator; assigning the plurality of applications with plurality of universal resource locators excluding the first universal resource locator," as claimed. The examiner highlights that *Mandahl* provides for "any number of applications and services," but fails to observe that these applications and services are all distinct from one another. Thus, paragraph 0038 does not show all of the features of claim 7.

[0039] Portal directory 120 interacts with various standard applications, services and data base engines through a connector layer 122. Connector layer 122 contains a number of interface translators or engines that provide a conduit between portal directory 120 and other services and applications. For example, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraphs 0039.

Again, *Mandahl* does not teach or suggest the features of claim 7 as claimed. A URL may be registered as a service for access, but that URL refers to only one application and not to a plurality of applications, as explained with respect to claim 1. The examiner further highlights that *Mandahl* provides for "standardized interfaces for access to complex applications and services" and "a known connection." This statement only means that the interfaces to *Mandahl's* applications and services are defined according to some standard, thereby affording predictability to the users accessing them through these interfaces. It is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art that a URL is a kind of interface.

This fact is illustrated further in that *Mandahl* teaches that:

a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) may be registered as a service or application with portal directory 120 for access by a particular set of individuals or groups. The URL may be tied to an application or service that is used to varying degrees by the individuals or groups to which it is allocated. For example, one user may require access to a certain aspect of a given service represented by a URL, while a group or department may wish to utilize a number of detailed aspects of the application or service.

Mandahl, paragraph 0039.

This text further clarifies that *Mandahl* ties the URL used by the user to *an* application or service, unlike the claim in question which allows the user/requester to use a common URL for all the applications in the set. The process of registration of a URL with the portal directory is simply a commonly known method for making the URL known to the users. However, this fact is irrelevant vis-à-vis the claimed invention. Furthermore, *Mandahl* teaches no apparent need, technique, or mechanism for object replication and common URL access to copies of objects, as claimed. Therefore, *Mandahl* does not teach the features of claim 7.

Regarding claims 3, 6, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29, these claims contain similar features presented in claim 1. Thus *Mandahl* does not anticipate any of these claims at least for the reasons presented above vis-à-vis claim 1. Additionally, claims 3, 6, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29 claim other additional combinations of features not taught or suggested by the reference. For example, *Mandahl* does not teach or suggest that each application within the set of applications is assigned to a different URL and, by implication from claim 1, the same URL, as claimed in claims 6, 17, and 26. The examiners' assertions to the contrary are incorrect for similar reasons as those pointed out above. *Mandahl* teaches using one URL to point to one application and does not teach or suggest otherwise. Hence, *Mandahl* does not teach all of the features of claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27, and 29. Therefore, the rejection of claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14-18, 20, 21, 23-27 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 has been overcome.

II. 35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

The examiner rejects claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22 and 28 as obvious over *Mandahl* in view of *Lee et al., Method and Apparatus for Providing Security for Servers Executing Application Programs Received Via a Network*, U.S. Patent 6,167,522 (December 26, 2000). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Regarding claim 2, the examiner states:

Keeping in mind the teachings of *Mandahl*, *Mandahl* specifically fails to teach the method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is an internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

Lee teaches in col. 3, line 9-16, "An application program that is to be provided by a Web server along with a source identifier is received by the Web server via a network, such as, the Internet. The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity." Thus *Lee* teaches that the source identification is the IP address of a node originating the request.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teachings of *Lee* to *Mandahl*'s system such that, as taught by *Lee*, The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity.

Office Action of July 25, 2005, pp. 10-11.

If the Patent Office does not produce a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, then without more the applicant is entitled to grant of a patent. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 733, 226 U.S.P.Q. 870, 873 (Fed. Cir. 1985). A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993). All limitations of the claimed invention must be considered when determining patentability. *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1582, 32 U.S.P.Q.2d 1031, 1034 (Fed. Cir. 1994). A proper *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art absent some teaching, incentive, or suggestion supporting the combination. *In re Napier*, 55 F.3d 610, 613, 34 U.S.P.Q.2d 1782, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1995); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 834, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Claim 2 is as follows:

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the user identification is an Internet Protocol address of a node originating the request.

The examiner has failed to state a *prima facie* obviousness rejection against claim 2.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and, as shown above, *Mandahl* does not teach or suggest all of the

features of claim 1. Furthermore, *Lee* does not cure the deficiencies of *Mandahl* in this regard. For this reason alone, the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of claim 2. Accordingly, the proposed combination does not result in the claimed invention and the examiner has failed to state a prima facie obviousness rejection against claim 2.

In addition, the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of claim 2 because neither *Lee* nor *Mandahl* teach or suggest the claimed feature that the user identification is an Internet Protocol (IP) address. The examiner concedes that *Mandahl* does not show that a user identification is an Internet Protocol address. The examiner cites to *Lee* as showing this deficiency, as follows:

An application program that is to be provided by a Web server along with a source identifier is received by the Web server via a network, such as, the Internet. The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity.

Lee, col. 3, ll. 9-16.

However, *Lee* does not teach or suggest that the source identification is the IP address of a node originating the request. *Lee* simply states that a source identifier is provided along with an application program that is to be provided by a Web server. This statement does not teach or suggest that the source identifier is an IP address. Additionally, the source identifier cannot be an IP address under the situation that *Lee* describes. *Lee* expressly states this fact:

According to the present invention, a host may send a program, such as a servlet, to Web server 150. When Web server 150 receives a servlet and a source identifier from a source computer, the source of the servlet is checked to determine the access privileges available to the servlet. *It is important to note that source identifiers indicate the entity that sponsors or vouches for the reliability of the servlet, not the source computer from which the servlet is received. Thus, a servlet may be signed by a particular entity and distributed by many other computers that may or may not be associated with the signing entity.* Web server 150 may reject a servlet from an unknown or known hostile source, or Web server 150 may accept and load a servlet and grant access to server resources based on the source identifier. Once the servlet is loaded by Web server 150, it may be accessed by a Web browser running on a host connected to Web server 150.

Lee, col. 3, ll. 34-50 (emphasis supplied).

Thus, a source identifier is not an identification of the source computer, but rather the source entity. A source computer can be identified by an IP address, but not a source entity, like Microsoft Corporation, which is *Lee*'s intent. Because *Lee* rejects the notion of accepting a source computer identified by an IP address as a valid sponsor for its purpose, *Lee* actually teaches away from the notion proposed by the examiner. Certainly, *Lee* cannot teach what the examiner concedes is deficient in *Mandahl*. For this reason, the proposed combination does not teach all of the features of claim 2. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a prima facie obviousness rejection of claim 2.

In addition, the examiner has failed to state a prima facie obviousness rejection against claim 2 because the examiner has not provided a proper motivation to combine the references. The examiner states that:

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one in ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teachings of *Lee* to *Mandahl*'s system such that, as taught by *Lee*, The source identifier functions as an indication of sponsorship. The entity sponsoring, or vouching for, the reliability of the application program signs the application program. Thus, the level of trust afforded the signing entity is granted to applications programs signed by that entity.

Office Action of July 25, 2005, p.11.

However, as shown above, and supported by *Lee*'s own disclosure, *Lee* actually teaches against IP address as being a user identification. Thus, *Lee* specifically contradicts the examiner's statement and vitiates any implied motivation contained within the examiner's statement. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a proper motivation to combine the references.

Furthermore, even if *Lee*'s teachings were combinable with *Mandahl*'s system, the examiner has provided no actual motivation to combine the references. At most, the examiner's statement could be construed to be an advantage. However, to constitute a proper motivation, the examiner must establish that one of ordinary skill would both recognize the advantage and have a reason to implement the advantage. For example, a first reference may disclose the use of lasers to achieve nuclear fusion. A second reference may disclose that ultra-high power lasers deliver more energy. One of ordinary skill may recognize that an ultra-high power laser would be more useful to achieve

nuclear fusion, though one of ordinary skill would be motivated to avoid combining the references because of the extreme expense of ultra-high power lasers. In this example, one of ordinary skill is motivated to avoid implementing the combination, even if he or she recognized the advantage, and so no motivation exists to combine the references. In the case at hand, the examiner has not provided any reason why one of ordinary skill would recognize the proposed advantage or have a reason to implement it; especially in the light that *Lee* teaches away from claim 2. For this reason, the examiner's statement fails to provide a proper motivation to combine the references. Accordingly, the examiner has failed to state a prima facie obviousness rejection.

In addition, claim 2 is non-obvious in view of *Mandahl* and *Lee* when the references are considered as a whole because *Lee* teaches away from claim 2. As provided above, *Lee* actually teaches against IP address as being a user identification. Thus, one of ordinary skill would be motivated to avoid combining the references. Accordingly, claim 2 is non-obvious in view of *Mandahl* and *Lee*.

In addition, the claims are non-obvious in view of *Mandahl* and *Lee* because these references are directed to solving different problems. *Mandahl* is directed to solving problems associated with multiple user authentications, as shown below:

[0015] User authentication is another area that is difficult to handle within a large organization containing many different departments. Typically, due to the different missions and goals of each department, individuals within a department will need access to a variety of different applications, which typically do not overlap in their usefulness within different departments. It is often the case that a user in a given department will have to authenticate themselves to the various applications through multiple logins, each with typically a different password and user name. For departments which have application intensive needs, the authentication process for each application may become repetitive and frustrating. The typical user prefers to logon and authenticate one time only, and often will be reluctant to use a system in which multiple authentications are required.

[0016] One widely used technique to overcome the problems of having multiple user authentications is to map all user logons in a secure data base. The user simply indicates a desire to access a particular service, and the stored user ID and password are retrieved from the secure data base, as indicated by the mapping to the user's name, and are used as input for their service authentication. However, this technique requires that the secure data base be updated for each new user, or whenever a new system is implemented. Further administration for the secure data base is required if

users must change their passwords or user ID periodically. This requirement places a large administrative burden on the individuals whose task it is to maintain the secure data base. Again, this solution is somewhat resource intensive, and can be cumbersome when a large number of services are used by multiple departments.

Mandahl, paragraphs 15 and 16.

In contrast, *Lee* is directed to the problem providing security for servers that receive applications, as shown below:

Because servlets may require access to server resources, the all-or-nothing approach is inefficient. In order to provide a secure all-or-nothing scheme in a server that loads servlets, a standard subset of resources would be offered to all servlets. However, different servlets require different resources and different servlet sources may be worthy of different levels of trust. Thus, prior security schemes do not provide a flexible, yet secure, environment for providing servlets on a server. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide security to Web servers from potentially hostile programs, wherein permissions to access the resources of the server are granted based on the source of the program.

As the Web grows, it would be desirable to provide greater access to the resources and features of the Web. Thus, many controllers of Web servers may wish to provide access to servlets developed by third parties. Therefore, it would be desirable to provide security to Web servers from potentially hostile servlets, wherein access to the resources of the server are allocated based on the source of a particular servlet.

Lee, col. 2, ll. 12-32.

The problems addressed by *Lee* and *Mandahl* are distinct. *Mandahl* is directed to problems associated with multiple user authentications, whereas *Lee* is directed to securely receive applications over a network. The two problems have nothing to do with each other and the solutions to the problems have nothing to do with each other. Because the references are directed toward different problems, one of ordinary skill would have no reason to look to *Lee* for the problem addressed by *Mandahl*. Hence, no motivation exists to combine the references. Accordingly, the claims are non-obvious in view of *Mandahl* and *Lee* when the references are considered as a whole.

Claims 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28 contain similar features presented in claim 2. Thus, at least for the reasons presented above, the examiner has failed to state a prima facie obviousness rejection of these claims. Similarly, claims 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28 are non-

obvious in view of the references at least for the reasons presented above. Therefore, the rejection of claims 2, 8, 13, 19, 22, and 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.

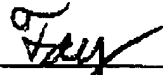
III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over *Mandahl* and *Lee* and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

DATE: November 23, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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